

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

With which is incorporated The

日五廿月六年丑丁

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4398.

號四月八年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, \$600,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. BARROW, Esq. E. R. BELLION, Esq. W. B. FORBES, Esq. H. W. KESWICK, Esq. A. MOUTON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, F. D. BARROW, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS:—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND CARPENTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Received a Shipment of

FIRST-CLASS MANILA HARDWOOD, of Different Kinds, and of the Very Best Quality, Suitable for HOUSE BUILDING, SHIP BUILDING, and for all kinds of Work requiring Timber of the most durable nature.

— ALSO —

A Good Assortment of Logs and Planks of TEAK WOOD of the most Superior Quality.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE 1874.

REID & Co.'s MONOPOL.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Twin Screw STEAM LAUNCH, 35 Feet Long, Built by FORBES of LONDON. For further particulars apply to Captain CLARK, on Board British Barque "VICTORIA."

Hongkong, July 20, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. M. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE. FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. EWEILL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co. China, June 1, 1877.

NOTICE. M. R. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of Messrs HOBOKEN DE BIE & TORLEY of ROTTERDAM, call attention to the high quality of their GENEVA.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

THE PRICE LIST

JUST ISSUED by the Undersigned will take effect from 1st AUGUST.

Any one to whom a Copy has not been sent may obtain it on Application.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held in the Office of the Company, CLUB CHAMBERS, on WEDNESDAY, August 22nd, 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd Instant, both days included.

By Order of the Board, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1877.

In the ESTATE and EFFECTS of HO ASSEK, alias Ho In Kze, alias Ho Fze Is, late Partner and Manager of KIN NAX HONG, Hongkong, Deceased.

THE Deceased HO ASSEK died in Pang-po, Shun-tak District, near Canton, on 28th April, 1877. HO LEONG SHE, wife of said Deceased, has obtained Letters of Administration to the Estate; she being blind, has given power of attorney to WEL AKWANG, Comptroller of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, to act for her in all matters respecting the above Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of HO ASSEK, late Partner and Manager of KIN NAX HONG, are requested to send in Particulars of same to the Undersigned in writing on or before the 31st October, 1877, otherwise no Claims shall be allowed.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HO ASSEK's Interest and Responsibility in the KIN NAX HONG ceases from this date, the remaining Partners continue the Business as before, and settle all accounts of the Firm.

WEL AKWANG, Attorney for Ho Leong She.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

Intimations.

DEVORE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVORE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cans, and the words "DEVORE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVORE MANUFACTURING CO., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be Held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, at Three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1877.

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 16th day of August current (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 3% or \$2.25 per SHARE, Declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating Rooms will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned to Hongkong, and will be ready to Receive Patients on MONDAY, June 25th.

Office, No. 7, Arbutnot Road.

Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

PIANO TUNING, REPAIRING, &c.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Desirous of having their PIANOS REPAIRED by the Undersigned, will please oblige with early orders, as he is about to Return to SHANGHAI.

Orders may be left with Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAY & Co.

A. HAHN.

Hongkong, July 10, 1877.

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Confirming the Special Resolution passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held This Day.

By Order, W. B. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 3.15 p.m., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to alter the 5th Article of the Company's Memorandum of Association in such manner as to provide for a subdivision of the Company's existing Shares and a division of its Capital into Shares of One-third the amount fixed by the said Memorandum of Association; and to take into consideration further Special Resolutions to alter Articles 31 and 75 of the Company's Articles of Association in the manner required by the said alteration of the Memorandum of Association.

By Order, W. B. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and YOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in LONDON, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John O. Dawes.—Douglas Lapaik & Co.

LEADING WIND, American ship, Captain F. M. Hinckley.—Meyer & Co.

JATO, Russian ship, Capt. C. F. Moberg.—Order.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wilder & Co.

ANTWERP, British barque, Capt. Atkins. Molchers & Co.

MIGNON, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. H. Soule.—Order.

NORTHERN STAR, British barque, Captain John Wortley.—Order.

DORIS BRODERSEN, Danish ship, Captain S. Nielsen.—Order.

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalargy.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PENSHAW, British barque, Captain John S. Alcock.—Meyer & Co.

KINZON, British barque, Capt. Clark.—Order.

FLORIN, American ship, Capt. F. Feile.—Order.

Shipping.

Steamers.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "ADRIA"

will leave for the above places at Daylight on SUNDAY 11, the 6th Instant, instead of TUESDAY 7th, as previously notified.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 3, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "HAILONG."

Captain ASBOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports at Daylight, on SUNDAY, the 6th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 2, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN"

will be despatched as above on or about the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA."

Comdt. ROLLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "MACAOUADY."

Comdt. BAULE, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. 1 American Ship "A. S. DAVIS"

J. W. FORD, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

FOR PORTLAND.

The A. 1 American Ship "PILGRIM"

will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 2, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. 1 American Barkentine "WILLIAM OGBB."

having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and/or at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A. 1 British Barque "GALDEW"

Captain W. FZESSON, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The 100 A. 1 German Ship "POLYNESIA"

SCHWABER, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 11, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The A. 1 British Barque "BON ACCORD"

W. SCOTT, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. 1 German Ship "JOHANN"

BUNNE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
ALSO,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
MIRZAPUR, Captain PARISH, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 11th August, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 1, 1877. aull

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-
parted for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on the 1st August, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 1st August.
PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight
of Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
twice a week as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco
and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Ms CHUN AYIN,
Manager.
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Insurances.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-
SURANCE Co. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to
Issue Policies against LOSS or
DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates.
Every Risk taken by this Company is
participated in by Three of the largest
German Fire Insurance Companies, re-
presenting an aggregate Capital and Surplus
of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS,
equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS,
thus enabling this Company to accept large
lines.

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. se26

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000, EQUAL TO
\$655,555.50.

Directors.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing
Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SENG FUN, of the Tung Sang Wo
Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee
Hong.
POK FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES TO AUSTRALIA,
CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,
PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS OF
China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand,
Hongkong, June 1, 1877. aul

Insurances.

THE
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Taels Two Million,
in 1,000 shares of Taels 2,000 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL—Taels Six Hundred
Thousand, or Taels 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. GURDAY, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon,
Sons & Co.)
JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)
E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster
& Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston
& Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANCHES,
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG,
YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES.

At the principal ports in the East and Australian
Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on
the 1st January, 1878, as a per-
manent Marine Insurance Company, to
carry on the business (established in 1863)
of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
1876-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Taels
400,000, by setting aside a portion of the
profits at such times and in such sums as
the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each
year will be divided amongst the Share-
holders, in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion
thereof being set aside for the forma-
tion of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors
(being Shareholders), in proportion to
the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take
place at the end of every three years, and
for this purpose power will be given to the
Directors by the Deed of Settlement to
withdraw at the before-mentioned periods
all or any of the Shares held by Share-
holders who have not contributed Premiums
or whose contributions during the preced-
ing three years have not been in proportion
to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company
in pursuance of the above regulation, will
be notified at least three months prior to
the date fixed for any such revision of the
Share List, and will have the option of dis-
posing of their Shares in either of the
following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after
receipt of notice of withdrawal, and
prior to the date of revision, to sell
their Shares to any person approved by
the Company and accepted as the
transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate
for cancellation at the time of such
revision, and pursuant to notice, will
receive a return of the Capital paid up
thereon; and so soon after as the
financial position of the Company up
to the date of the revision can be ascer-
tained and the accounts adjusted, they
shall also receive a pro-rata share of the
Reserve Fund, if any accumulated,
together with such proportion of the
unappropriated profits as may be found
due to them.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that Applica-
tions for Shares in the undermentioned
form will be received at the offices of the
Company, from residents in China and
Japan, until the 30th September; from
London and distant ports until 31st Octo-
ber next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR
SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
Gentlemen,

..... hereby request that you
will allot to Shares in the
above Company, and agree to
accept such Shares, or any less number
you may allot to; and
agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per
Share, and all subsequent calls, and to
subscribe the Deed of Settlement when
required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

.....

Forms of application for Shares can be
obtained at the Head-office, or by applica-
tion to the Agents of the Company.
Shanghai, June 18, 1877. ool

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM
TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has
This Day been Transferred to THE
MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD
BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.
20, Old Broad Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 940,000 "

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-
tisement THE MARINE INSURANCE
Co. has This Day taken over the
Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL
STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed
Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hong-
kong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of
London.
Hongkong, February 13, 1877. aul7

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO GRASS FOR POLICY YEARS.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coal in Stacks, on Goods on board
Vessels, and on Hauls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARRER & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two-Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

To Let.

TO LET.
Nos. 4, and 5, PROHIBIT TERRACE, ELGIN
STREET.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

TO LET

AT
BRITISH KOWLOON.

A MATSHED BUNGALOW, near
KOWLOON HOTEL, contains Four
Rooms well furnished. Rent Moderate.

Apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, August 3, 1877. aul10

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Office No. 1,
D'Agular Street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough
Street. Possession from 1st September next.
The Bungalow No. 5, Old Bailey Street.
Possession from 1st August next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KID.
"Blancé Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA,

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HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Pho-
tographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Radnorshire a
supply of very handsome Rassel Albums of
Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes.
Illuminated Albums for Portraits, Tobacco
Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c.,
and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for
Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPEADORE AND
STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
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PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES.

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Now Ready.

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No. 6, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and
a Half.

CONTENTS.

Review of a Chinese Manuscript New
Testament.

A Legend of the Tang Dynasty.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of
History.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming,
(Continued from page 619).

The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese
Novel.

Ancient Fables.

Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from
page 238).

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Collectanea Bibliographica.

Notes and Queries—
Inheritance and "Patria Potestas" in
China.

Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.

Chinese Novels.

A Difficult Character.

Chinese Cloisonné Enamel.

Russian Sinologists.

The Eight Geni.

The Fish of Hare.

Seeds of Sorghum.

Aniseed Oil and Sandalwood.
Errata.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

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(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuation of Notes & Queries on
China and Japan, has induced the pub-
lishers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number con-
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
demand, and the circulation justify, such
extra-matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manners and cus-
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"
generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavours
are made to present a résumé in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.

Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous Notes
or Queries), as are also those queries which,
though asking for information, furnish new
or unpublished details concerning the mat-
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
Queries proper as brief and as much to
the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August,
1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two
essays were sent in to compete for the best
paper on the advantages of Christianity for
the development of a State. All our learned
societies should subscribe to this scholarly
and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-
page, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-
ars are ascertaining about China. The
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is
alone worth the price of the Review. Ad-
dress China Review, Hongkong.—Northern
Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the fol-
lowing notice of the China Review:—"This
is the title of a publication, the first number
of which has lately reached us from Hong-
kong, where it has been set on foot as in
some respects a continuation of Notes and
Queries on China and Japan, the extinction
of which useful serial a year or two ago has
been much regretted in Europe as well as
in China. The present publication, judging
by the number now before us, is intended to
occupy a position, as regards China and the
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar
to that which has been filled in India by the
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-
tention that has been bestowed of late years
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,
antiquities, and social developments, to say
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the
accumulation of important stores of infor-
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-
licity as is now provided extremely desir-
able; and contributions of such interest
may fairly be looked for from the members
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,
among whom a high degree of China
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,
and who are severally represented in the first
number of the Review by papers highly
creditable to their respective authors. In
a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the
Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of
honour is deservedly given, an excellent
summary is presented of the chronological
problems and arguments involved in con-
nexion with this important work. Some
translations from Chinese novels and plays
are marked by both accuracy and freshness
of style; and an account of the career of
the Review

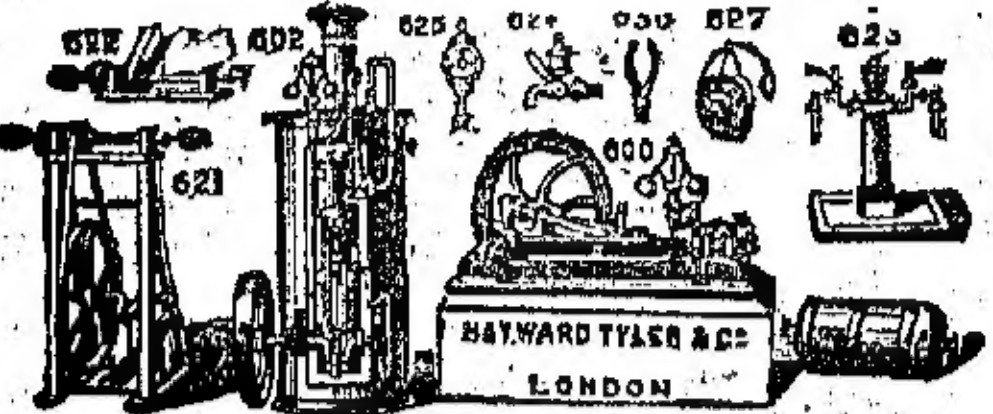
Intimations.



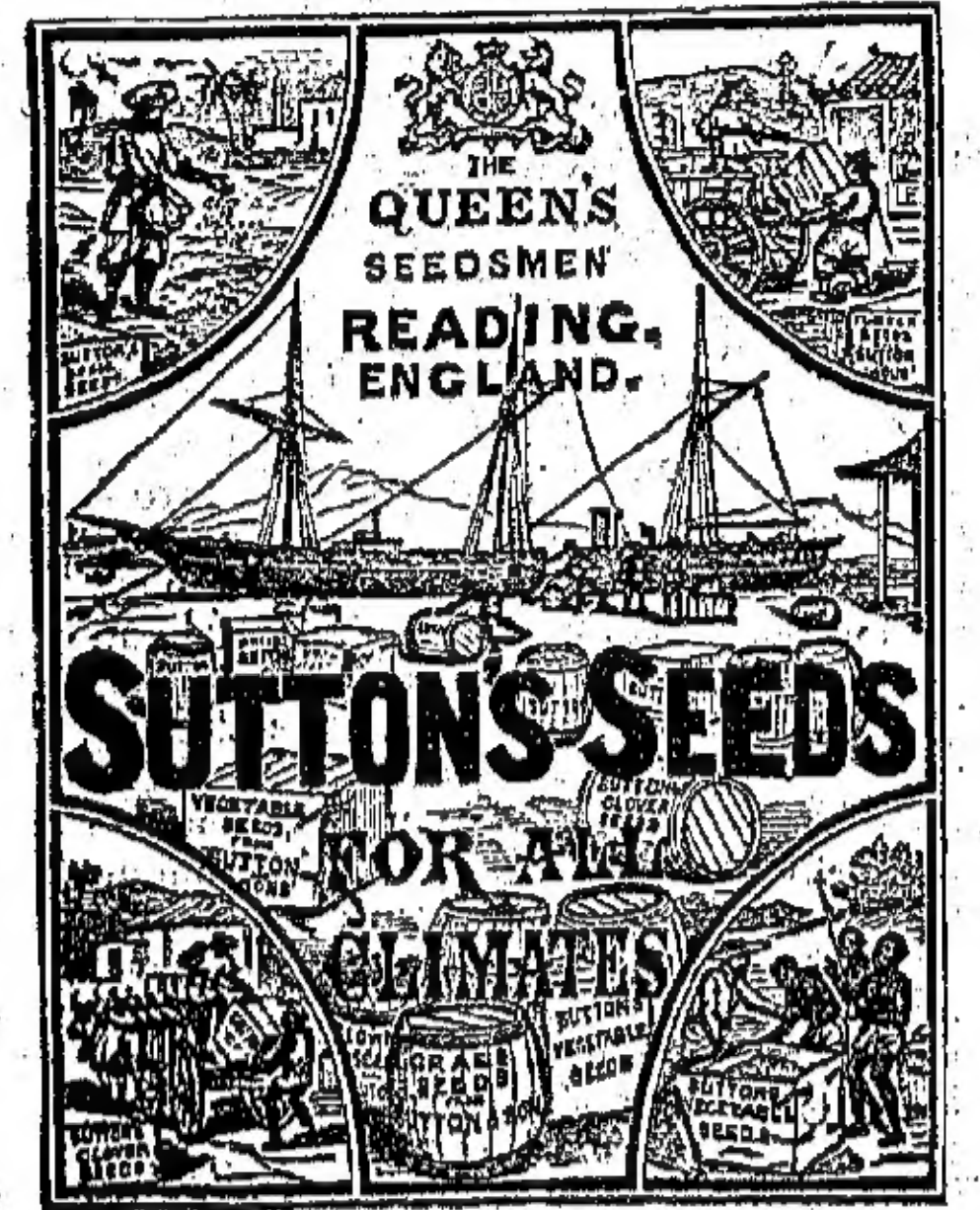
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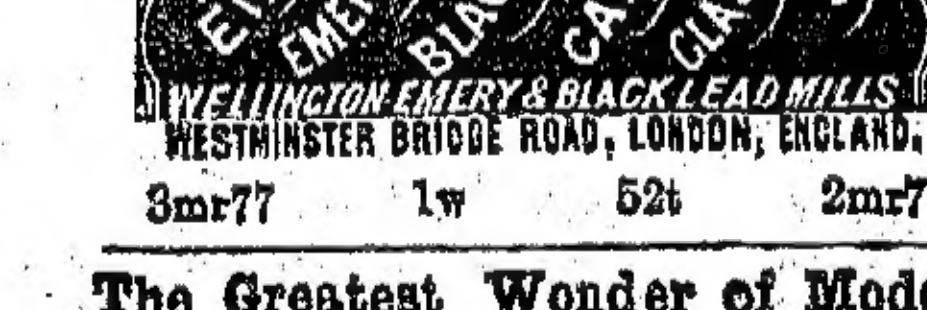
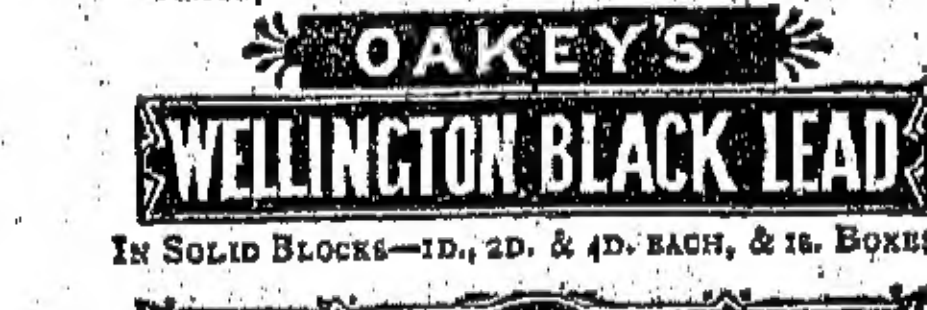


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Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills. Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakky that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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PICKLES AND SAUCES, Jams and Jellies, ORANGE MARMALADE, Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits, PURE SALAD OIL, Mustard, Vinegar, FATTED MEATS AND FISH, Fresh Salmon and Herrings, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, Yarmouth Bloaters, BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT, Prepared Soups, in Tins, PRESERVED VEGETABLES, Hams and Bacon, in Tins, PRESERVED CHEESE, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY, Plum Puddings, LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours, and at times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

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21ap77 1w 26t 20oc77

THE FOLLOWING

Extract from a Letter dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warrimour, Wiltshire:—"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old." "Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully," To the Proprietors of **NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS**, London. 25an76 11 52t 25an77

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CAUTION.—The public should be aware that it is never sold except in packets and containers of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Birdseye, Cut Cavendish, Returns Tobacco, CIGARETTES, BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

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THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

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11no76 1w 52t 11no77



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A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

Svo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS by Wm. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

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7ap77 1w 26t 30sep77

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Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

Intimations.

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(OSONIC OXYGEN) The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supply of all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhoea, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depravation, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes man's energy, and on the other the most powerful blood purifier and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a most valuable medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, and mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that constant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigor and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—

Hongkong, Messrs. WATSON & Co. Shanghai, Messrs. WATSON, CHEUNG & Co. Export Agents, NORTON, WATNEY & Co., 107, Southwark Street, London, E.C.

Intimations.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.
Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr. ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. F. K. JACK, at 80, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mcl9

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship "PERNAMBUCO,"
HYON, Master, will be de-
parted for the above Port
on TUESDAY, the 7th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SILVERMAN & Co.
Hongkong, August 4, 1877. au7

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
The Steamship Japan, Captain H. DE SMIDT, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 4, 1877. au11

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. STOUT begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he will be ABSENT from HONGKONG until further notice.
Hongkong, August 4, 1877. au19

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 20th August, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 18th August. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 4, 1877. au20

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4, *Albay*, Spanish steamer, 420, J. Lopez, Amoy Aug. 2, General.—W. H. RAY.

Aug. 4, *Norma*, British steamer, 606, Walker, Swatow Aug. 3, General.—KWON ACHONG.

Aug. 4, *Japan*, British steamer, 1865, H. de Smidt, Calcutta July 19, Penang 26, and Singapore 29, 1,280 chests Opium, 2,607 bales Cotton, 2,599 bags Saltpeper, and 10,600 pkgs. Sundries.—DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Aug. 4, *Carl*, German brig, from Whampoa.

Aug. 4, *Patroclus*, British steamer, 1650, Wm. Courtney, Shanghai July 28th, via Foochow, Tea and General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4, *Sully*, for Bangkok.

4, *Peiho*, for Marseilles, &c.

4, *City of Peking*, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

4, *Fuyew*, for Shanghai.

4, *Yotung*, for Hoihow.

4, *Ocean*, for Sydney and Melbourne.

4, *Goliath*, for Newchwang.

4, *Esmeralda*, for Manila.

4, *Nelson*, for Swatow.

CLEARED.

Hailong, for Swatow, &c.

Starlight, for Bangkok.

Bertha, for Guam.

F. H. Druis, for Guam.

Transfer Books of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, closed from this date to 22nd Instant, included.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Japan*, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. and Mrs. C. Apert and child, Mrs. Chapman and child, Messrs R. Howe, M. Moser, B. N. Cooper, B. Pallanage, Ezekiel, M. Sopher, M. Joaquim, and 210 Chinese.

Per *Norma*, for Swatow, Mr. T. J. Thomas, and 150 Chinese.

Per *Patroclus*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs Geo. Danbar, J. Campton, J. Haura, and 15 Chinese; for Singapore, Capt. J. Barclay.

Per *Albay*, from Amoy, 17 Chinese.

Per *Peiho*, for Saigon, Slater Marie Alphonse, Mr. Gerard and child, and 5 Chinese; for Singapore, 2 Chinese; for Marseilles, Messrs Dunne, Anderson, Sundyrin, Henry Russell, Michael Yves, and Rodriguez and brother.—From Shanghai: for Saigon, Messrs Honard Louis, and Lerout Jean Baptiste; for Singapore, Miss d'Almeida, and Mr. C. T. Williams; for Marseilles, Messrs M. Rodmond, M. and Mrs. J. Peterson.—From Yokohama: for Saigon, 6 French sailors; for Singapore, Messrs A. Decharnet, J. Elder, Mrs. Mero

Sto. Mathilde, 1 French Slater and 9 children; for Marseilles, 4 Japanese Students.
Per *City of Peking*, for Yokohama, Mr. Ed. Centre, Dr. Stout, Mr. Robt. Carnegie, and 2 Steerage; for San Francisco, Mr. G. W. Baffey, Capt. Barker, and 186 Chinese; for Liverpool, Capt. Davies, and 1 Steerage; for Bremen, Mr. W. Krohn.
Per *Fuyew*, for Shanghai, Revd. S. R. Brown, D.D., and 40 Chinese.
Per *Ocean*, for Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Mayland, and Mr. Wolf.
Per *Sully*, for Bangkok, 18 Chinese.
Per *Yotung*, for Hoihow, 100 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, 3 Europeans, and 20 Chinese.
Per *Nelson*, for Swatow, 204 Chinese.
To DEPART.
Per *Chocola*, for Newchwang, 4 Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer *Norma* reports: Fine weather throughout.
The British steamer *Japan* reports: Left Calcutta on the 19th July, Sand Heads 20th; arrived at Penang on the 25th, left Penang 26th; arrived at Singapore on the 28th, left Singapore 29th. After leaving Singapore experienced moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather throughout.
The British steamer *Patroclus* reports: Light variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Passed S. S. MacGregor and *Glenfalloch* in Company bound South, and S. S. *Swatow* off White Dog's bound South.

CARGO.
Per *Peiho*, sailed 4th August, 1877:—For Continent, 304 bales Silk, 88 bales Waste Silk, 13 bales Cocoons, 3 cases Silks, 154 chests, 3,572 half-chests and 1,366 boxes Tea, and 787 pkgs. Sundries. For London, 403 bales Silk, 14 cases Silks, 45 chests, 1,734 half-chests and 16,449 boxes Tea, 1 case Treasure (\$28,800), and 536 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Per *PATROCLUS*, at 9.30 p.m., on Monday, the 6th inst.

For SAIGON.—Per *GOLDEN HORN*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 6th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—Per *PERNAMBUCO*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

For BANGKOK.—Per *DANUBE*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 9th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKER.—

The English Contract Packet *MIRZAPUR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th August.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 10th inst.—5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 11th inst.—7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. au11

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKER.

The French Contract Packet *DIEMNAH* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 17th inst.—5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 18th inst.—7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, August 4, 1877. au18

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 7:—Noon.—*Pernambuco* leaves for Shanghai.

WEDNESDAY, August 8:—Transfer Books of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, closed from this date to 22nd Instant, included.

FRIDAY, August 10:—Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, August 11:—Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, August 13:—Bouen leaves for Sydney, &c., on or about this date.

THURSDAY, August 16:—3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at City Hall.

MONDAY, August 20:—3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, August 21:—3 p.m.—Meetings of Shareholders of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

WEDNESDAY, August 22:—3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, at Club Chambers.

MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon, the Rev. E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Adria* leaves for Singapore, &c.

Daylight.—*Hailong* leaves for Coast Ports.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FOREIGN PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

THE first telegram we publish to-day savours very much of a joke. An enquiry whether a special vote was required by the British Government to enable it to despatch three thousand troops, or say three troops-ships, to the Mediterranean could only emanate from some member of Parliament who was inclined to be facetious or who was anxious to "pump" the Government as to its policy in the East.

If the second telegram is true, however, it must indicate a rather sorry joke for the East, that will require all his "Christian fortitude" to bear. It seems to us that the high authorities who are responsible for bringing about the slaughter of eight thousand of their countrymen, and the grievous bodily injury of three times that number on a single day must occasionally require a very large amount of "Christian fortitude" to preserve their appetite and a proper frame of mind.

Plevna is situated to the south-west of Nikopolis, about half way between the Danube and the Balkan mountains. There is a high road running from it right across the Russian lines of communications, and should the Turks be able to hold their own and traverse the road from end to end the Russians in the neighbourhood of the Balkans would be in an exceedingly awkward predicament. It is quite possible that the battle was participated in by Turkish troops advancing from both Widdin and Shumla, the Russians being thus taken between two forces approaching from opposite directions. If 32,000 Russians have been killed and wounded, each side must have placed in the field nearly a hundred thousand men.

If the statement is true that the appointment of Mr. J. A. Barretto as Portuguese Consul in Hongkong is due to the influence brought to bear by the "Roman Court" upon the Portuguese Ambassador in London, the circumstance is one highly discreditable not only to the Ambassador in question but also to the Portuguese Government for permitting its officials and operations to become subservient to priestly influence.

Mr. Romagn has served his Government here for sixteen years as Vice-Consul, and that he should be deprived of the superior appointment because, like most of his countrymen and every member of the British, American, and German, community in Hongkong, he held opinions upon certain questions which were not calculated to exactly favour the ends and aims of Roman Catholic priests, seems to us to smack so strongly of those dark ages when the papal inquisition slaughtered helpless people by the thousands, and Europe was filled from end to end with priestly intrigue and violence, that we almost begin to enquire whether we are breathing the free air of a British Colony, or uselessly drowning away existence and energies within the heavy walls of the Vatican. It is satisfactory to know that as the world becomes more enlightened and men commence to think

for themselves, priestly interference in State matters is received with less and less tolerance, and the day is not far distant when it will have to cease altogether. That such interference is not good for a country is clearly enough evidenced by the fact that the most prosperous, powerful and happy countries in the world at the present moment are those in which it least exists. Take for instance, England, Germany, and America.

We observe that a decision has been recently given in the Mixed Court at Shanghai in regard to complaints made by foreigners of the nuisance caused by Chinese theatres. The complainants were Dr. Johnston and the Reverend Messrs Muirhead and Barretto, who stated that the theatres created a nuisance every night, sometimes until the small hours of the morning, by the beating of gongs and the making of various noises, utterly destructive of sleep; and that people living in the neighbourhood were from want of sleep predisposed to sickness if well, and if unwell prevented from recovering. The Court, in its judgment, took the following facts into consideration:—

1.—The Settlements were not set apart for Europeans and Americans; no Chinese are allowed to reside thereon except with the special permission of the Consul and the

2.—That clause 40 of the Municipal Regulations, which have been drawn up for the public benefit of all who reside in the Settlements, practically enacts that what is a nuisance according to common law in England shall be considered a nuisance in the foreign Settlements.

3.—It would seem clear to the Court that all the Chinese who obtain permission to reside in the Settlements, do so under the understanding that they are amenable to all the Municipal regulations in force on the Settlement, Rule 40 included.

4.—In England licensed theatres are not in themselves considered a nuisance; they are, however, to close before midnight.

5.—As to the Tan-kwei and Hop-ming, they are licensed theatres, but they have acted in a manner the Court considers contrary to law; and, further, contrary to a previous injunction of the Court.

The Court also referred to a case decided before it in August last as a precedent in which it was laid down that a Chinese Club must close its doors at 12 o'clock. In conclusion the Court said the two theatres in question were permitted to continue open until 12 o'clock at night, but not after that hour. If in future the theatres made any noise after that hour, the managers would be summoned and the theatres closed. Nothing was said as to the kind and the amount of the noise that might be made.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]
(Via Southern Route.)

LONDON, 1st August, 1877.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that no special vote for the despatch of the troops to the Mediterranean was required, and that it was needless to explain our intentions before the prorogation of Parliament.

There is nothing important from the seat of war.

LONDON, 2nd August, 1877.

GREAT RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

After desperate fighting at Plevna, the Russian troops have been completely defeated, with a loss of 8,000 killed and 24,000 wounded.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has decided on a partial mobilization.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Peshawar*, with the outward Mails, is expected to leave Singapore for this port this afternoon.

A LONDON telegram dated June 28th says that Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, tried for publishing a pamphlet alleged to be immoral, have been condemned to six months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of £200 each, and to enter into an engagement to behave well for two years.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending Aug. 1st, 1877:—

	European.	Chinese.
Thursday, July 26th,	39	303
Friday,	27th,	117
Saturday,	28th,	94
Sunday,	29th,	18
Monday,	30th,	234
Tuesday,	31st,	297
Wednesday, Aug. 1st,	44	343
Totals,	214	1,286
Grand total, 1,600.		

Later of Articles presented or lent to the City Hall Museum from July 15th to 3rd August, 1877:—Snakes, by H. St. L. Maguila, Esq.; Snakes, &c., by F. Collaco, Esq.; 2 *Leverian* *Water-Notes*, from Limchow, by J. J. F. ancia, Esq.; 5 Snaking Fishes, &c., by C. P. Hansen; Lizard and Coleoptera, &c., by H. L. Denny, Esq.; Snake, by J. H. aby, Esq.; Portrait of Li Hong Chang, (The Prime Minister of China), lent by Tan Ayow, 1 tag; 3 Jackets, (made of dog-monkey hair and wool),

Walfs Band, Bag, (generally slung on the back of a Savage), 2 Aprons, Cloth, Rattan Hat, Bangle of Tobacco, and a collection of Birds and Animals, from Formosa, by St. J. H. Edwards, Esq.

An inquest was held this afternoon (4th) at the Old Government Civil Hospital on the body of Kwok Ang, a Chinese male of 22 years of age, who was found drowned at Wanchi. It appeared that the deceased was subject to fits and had accidentally fallen overboard. The father of the deceased gave evidence of identification &c., and the Police of finding the body in the water. The jurors, Messrs C. F. Caldwell, J. P. Forster, and F. A. dos Remedios, returned a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the above facts.

The usual fortnightly Entertainment will be given at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening next, commencing at 8 p.m.; admission being free as hitherto. The programme is as follows:—

1.—Pianoforte Solo, Fantasia "Lucretia Borgia."

2.—Reading, "The achievements of Dr. Perkins."

3.—Song, "Where are the friends of my youth?"

4.—Duet, Violin and Piano, Potpourri, "Lucia di Lammermoor."

5.—Reading, "The Soldier, tired" (Dr. Arne).

6.—Song, with Banjo, "Smiling Tom."

7.—Song, in character, "The Baby show."

We extract the following from a private letter from Amoy agent Dr. Douglas's despatch:—"It will be remembered that there have been three cases of death from Cholera among the Europeans in this port, two marines of H.M.S. *Hornet* and a mate belonging to a mercantile vessel. Now we have another death to chronicle, that of Dr. Douglas. The poor gentleman died within a few hours after the first attack. He seemed to have been quite prepared to meet his fate, as he thanked his physician when he was informed of his dangerous state and said he would first of all send a telegram to his family at home, which he did, saying he was dying. Afterwards he arranged all his papers with admirable quietness, and having done so breathed his last, leaving many to deplore his death, for he was much beloved and esteemed by both the natives and Europeans in the place." He is said to have been the most hard-working and assiduous man of his calling in this port."

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)
4th August, 1877.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Chun So Kai, a Chinese graduate and Ching Ting Sam, the master of the Wing Wo Yuen Hong, surrendered to their bail to-day before the Magistrate to answer the charge of conspiring to defraud one Shum Tak Kwong of the value of a quantity of silk.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. Sharp, appeared for the prosecution, and

Mr. Haylar, C. C., instructed by Mr. Denny, appeared for the defence.

It appeared that the witnesses subpoenaed to attend did not put in an appearance.

Lee A-yun, Chinese Usher at the Police Court, was called to prove the service of the subpoenas on Shum Tak-kwong, Sew Teo-kong, Cheung Chui Tak, and Chow King by leaving them at their usual place of abode. He had called their names place of abode, but they did not appear. He had left the writs at the address described therein, No. 17 Donham Street West; he was told that the men were not in the shop, and that they were not in the Colony.

The Magistrate said he could inflict a fine and issue a warrant for the arrest of the witnesses. He should like to know what Mr. Sharp intended doing in the matter.

Mr. Sharp said that this prosecution was directed by the Court, but the offence complained of arose during the proceedings in the Summary Court of a private nature, and partook more of the nature of a private prosecution, and if the witnesses were not coming forward to assist the

Portfolio.

NOCTURNE.

Up to her chamber window
A slight white tress goes,
And up this Romeo's ladder
Clambers a bold white rose.
I lounge in the gloom shadows,
I see the lady lean,
Unclasping her silken girdle,
The curtain's fold between.

She smiles on her white-rose lover,
She reaches out her hand
And helps him in at the window—
I see it where I stand!
To her scarlet lips she holds him,
And kisses him many a time—
Ah, me! it was he that won her
Because he dared to climb!

—T. B. Aldrich.

LIE STILL AND SLEEP.

(A SONG FOR WAUKRIFE BARNES.)

Oh! lie still an' sleep, my bairnies,
An' dinna mak a din,
Or a muckle man wi' a peck
Will soon be comin' in.

This muckle man's at the door,
The cunnin', thiev'ing loun,
Ready ta tak e' waukrife means
Wha ar'na sleepin' soun'.

Noo, lie still an' sleep, my bairnies,
An' dinna speak nae mair,
Or the muckle man wi' the peck
Will soon be at the stair.

He's stamin' at the outer door
Just ready ta fling down
His peck, an' tak my bonnie weans
Wha ar'na sleepin' soun'.

Noo, lie still an' sleep, my bairnies,
An' naething need ye fear,
I'll hap ye snugly wi' the claes,
An' watch ye, sittin' here.

Then I'll leave ye ta yer Father,
Till mornin' licht comes round;
He keeps in safety a' the weans
When they are sleepin' soun'.

—W. A. Aberdeen.

The man who chooses to seek may find original characters, queer combinations of events, surprising revelations of individual and family experiences, and an unlimited fund of amusement, especially if he is disposed, perhaps even while he submits to a overpowering conviction that all life is tragic, to summon into prominence those humorous phases of social existence which, as in the best of artificial tragedies, are permitted to appear in real life as the foil of that which is truly sorrowful. To depict events that are simply amusing may not be the highest and best function of a writer; but if he has a strong impulse to undertake such a task in the intervals of more serious work, it may be that he performs a duty which is more obvious because the common inclination of those who tell the story of human life is to present that which is sad and terrible, and to lead the reader, whose soul has bitterness enough of its own, into contemplation of the true or fictitious anguish of others.

At any rate, an attempt to show men and their actions in a purely humorous aspect is justified by the facts of human life; and if it is, for the most part, tragedy, there is reason why much of the remainder should be devoted to fun. To laugh is to perform as divine a function as to weep. Man, who was made only a little lower than the angels, is the only animal to whom laughter is permitted. He is the sole earthly heir of immortality, and he laughs. More than this, the process is healthful to both mind and body, for it is the man who laughs with reason and judgment who is the kindly, pure, cheerful and happy man.—*Max Adler.*

VITAL FORCE.

Let us consider a few of the many ways in which we waste the stuff that life is made of. It has been well said that "the habit of looking on the bright side of things is worth far more than a thousand pounds a year," and certainly it is a habit that must add many years to the lives of those who acquire it. Really every bit of despondency and every rage take so much out of us that any one who indulges in either without a great struggle to prevent himself doing so should be characterized as little less than a fool. How silly it seems even to ourselves, after cooling, to have acquired a nervous headache and to have become generally done up, stamping round the room, and showing other signs of foolish anger, because the dinner was five minutes late, or because some one's respect for us did not quite rise to the high standard measured by our egotism! As if it were not far more important that we should save our vital energy, and not get into a rage, than that the dinner should be served exactly to the moment. One day a friend of Lord Palmerston asked him when he considered a man to be in the prime of life; his immediate reply was "70." But," he added, with a playful smile, "as I have just entered my 80th year, perhaps I am myself a little past it!" How is it that such men work on vigorously to the end? Because they treasure their ever diminishing vital force. They studiously refrain from making a pull on the constitution. Reaching the borders of 70 years of age, they go as good as say to themselves: "We must now take care what we are about." Of course, they make sacrifices, avoid a number of treacherous gaieties, and living simply, they perhaps give some cause of offence, for the world does not approve of singularity. But let these laugh who win. They hold the censorious observations of critics in derision, and maintain the even tenor of their way. In other words, they conserve their vital force, and try to keep above ground as long as possible. Blustering natures, forgetful of the truth that "power itself hath not one-half the might of gentleness," miss the ends for which they strive just because the force that is in them is not properly economized. Then as regards temper: any man who allows that to master him wastes as much energy as would enable him to remove the cause of anger or overcome an opponent. The little boy of 8 years old who in the country is often seen driving a team of four immense dray horses, is one of the innumerable instances of the power of reason over mere brute force, which should induce violent temper to become calm from policy, if from no higher motive.—*Chambers Journal.*

THE DORCAS AND THE NATIVES.
The Dorcas and missionary societies of the church are particularly active, but they were somewhat discouraged a year or two ago by certain unforeseen occurrences. The ladies of the Dorcas Society made up a large quantity of shirts, trousers and socks,

and boxed them up and sent them to a missionary station on the west coast of Africa. A man named Ridley went out with the boxes and stayed in Africa for several months. When he returned, the Dorcas Society, of course, was anxious to hear how his donation was received, and Ridley one evening met the members and told them about it in a little speech. He said:—

"Well, you know, we got the clothes out there all right, and after a while we distributed them among some of the natives in the neighborhood. We thought maybe it would attract them to the mission, but it didn't; and after some time had elapsed and not a native came to church with the clothes on, I went out on an exploring expedition to find out about it. It seems that on the first day after the goods were distributed one of the chiefs attempted to dress himself in a shirt. He didn't exactly understand it, and he pushed his legs through the arms and gathered the tail up around his waist. He couldn't make it stay up, however, and they say he went around inquiring in his native tongue what kind of an idiot it was that constructed a garment that wouldn't hang on, and swearing some of the most awful heathen oaths. At last he let it drag, and that night he got his legs tangled in it somehow and fell over a precipice and was killed."

"Another chief who got one on properly went paddling around in the dark, and the people, imagining that he was a ghost, sacrificed four babies to keep off the evil spirit."

"And then, you know, those trousers you sent out? Well, they fitted one pair on an idol, and then they stuffed most of the rest with leaves and set them up as kind of new-fangled idols and began to worship them. They say that the services were very impressive. Some of the women split a few pairs in half, and after sewing up the legs used them to carry yams in; and I saw one chief with a corduroy leg on his head as a kind of helmet."

"I think, though, the socks were most popular. All the fighting-men went for them the first thing. They filled them with sand and used them as boomerangs and war-clubs. I learned that they were so much pleased with the efficiency of those socks that they made a raid on a neighboring tribe on purpose to try them; and they say they knocked about eighty women and children on the head before they came home. They asked me if I wouldn't speak to you and get you to send out a few barrels more and to make them a little stronger, so's they'd last longer; and I said I would."

"This society's doing a power of good to those heathen, and I've no doubt if you keep right along with the work you will inaugurate a general war all over the continent of Africa and give everybody an idol of his own. All they want is enough socks and trousers. I'll take them when I go out again."

Then the Dorcas passed a resolution declaring that it would, perhaps, be better to let the heathen go naked and give the clothes to the poor at home. Maybe that is the better way.—*Max Adler.*

THE ROMAN HISTORY CLASS.

Just after the opening of the fall session there was some trouble in the boys' department.

Mr. Barnes, the master, read in the *Educational Monthly* that boys could be taught history better than in any other way by letting each boy in the class represent some historical character as if he had done them himself. This struck Barnes as a mighty good idea, and he resolved to put it in practice. The school had then progressed so far in its study of the history of Rome as the Punic wars, and Mr. Barnes immediately divided the boys into two parties, one Romans and the other Carthaginians, and certain of the boys were named after the leaders upon both sides. All the boys thought it was a fine thing, and Barnes noticed that they were so anxious to get to the history lesson that they could hardly say their other lessons properly.

When the time came, Barnes ranged the Romans upon one side of the room and the Carthaginians on the other. The recitation was very spirited, each party telling about its deeds with extraordinary unction. After a while Barnes asked a Roman to describe the battle of Cannae. Whereupon the Romans hurled their copies of Wayland's Moral Science at the enemy. Then the Carthaginians made a battering-ram out of a bench and jammed it among the Romans, who retaliated with a volley of books, slates and chewed paper-balls. Barnes concluded that the battle of Cannae had been sufficiently illustrated, and he tried to stop it, but the warriors considered it too good a thing to let drop, and accordingly the Carthaginians dashed over to the Romans with another battering-ram and thumped a couple of them savagely.

Then the Romans turned in, and the fight became general. A Carthaginian would grasp a Roman by the hair and hustle him around over the desk in a manner that was simply frightful, and a Roman would give a headish whoop and knock a Carthaginian over the head with Greenleaf's Arithmetic. Hannibal got the head of Scipio Africanus under his arm, and Scipio, in his efforts to break away, stumbled, and the two generals fell and had a rough-and-tumble fight under the blackboard. Caius Gracchus prodded Hamileer with a ruler, and the latter in his struggles to get loose fell against the stove and knocked down about thirty feet of stove-pipe. Thereupon the Romans made a grand rally, and in five minutes they chased the entire Carthaginian army out of the school-room, and Barnes along with it; and then they locked the door and began to hunt up the apples and lunch in the desks of the enemy.

After consuming the supplies they went to the windows and made disagreeable remarks to the Carthaginians, who were standing in the yard, and dared old Barnes to bring the foe once more into battle array. Then Barnes went for a policeman; and when he knocked at the door, it was opened, and all the Romans were found busy studying their lessons. When Barnes came to cry, whereupon Barnes dropped him and began to paddle Caius Gracchus. Then things settled down in the old way, and next morning Barnes announced that history in the future would be studied as it always had been; and he wrote a note to the *Educational Monthly* to say that in his opinion the man who suggested the new system ought to be led out and shot. The boys do not now take as much interest in Roman history as they did on that day.—*Max Adler.*

A RESULT OF THE FULLER CASE.

Lord Lytton's decision in the Fuller case has been fruit in "Oceania." A short time ago, when the steamer *Coriwa* was loading at Chonaball, and within the Commander of the steamer was the last cabin with some friends, the *major* of a boat alongside, with a cargo of timber for shipment, reported that the coolies had refused to work any more, as they had not up to that time had their dinner. The time was about 3 p.m. The Captain said that he would come and see about it presently, and after a short interval jumped down into the boat where the coolies were. He is said to have made use of some strong language, and ordered the coolies to go on with their work at once. On this the coolies one and all jumped overboard, and swam for the shore, where all arrived safely, except one man, who, when about half-way to land, threw his arms, gave a shout, and disappeared. The fact of which at once reported to the authorities, and an investigation was held by an Honorary Magistrate, a European resident at Chonaball. The result of the investigation was that when the steamer arrived in the following week, the Captain was arrested, and sent to Balasore for trial for causing the death of the coolie. The Magistrate thoroughly investigated the case, and came to the conclusion that the Captain could not be held in any way responsible for the death of the coolie. This view of the case, however, did not appear to fall in with the ideas of the Commissioner, who wrote a very strong report on it to the Lieutenant-Governor, who has ordered that the accused is to be sent for trial before the Judge's Court at Balasore. The Captain was, in consequence of this order, again arrested, and will shortly be re-tried for an offence of which the Magistrate had pronounced him not guilty. This appears to be an interference with the judicial as well as the executive powers of the Magistrate; but then, if the actions of the High Courts can be interfered with, of course those of such a much lower court as that of a Magistrate can. Nor is this all. The Captain wished to engage the services of one of the leading counsel at the Calcutta bar for his defence, but was advised that it would be only a waste of money, as he was sure to be convicted, and had therefore better avoid all useless expense till he appealed to the High Court. This, at any rate, shows the opinion in legal circles of the State to which our mutual judges have been reduced by Lord Salisbury and Lytton.—*Englishman.*

THE BARONET AND HIS TICKET.

SCENE AT THE PERTH STATION.

A scene of an unusual character was witnessed on Sunday morning (last week) at the General Railway Station, Perth, the actors in the drama being Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., and a posse of railway servants. Sir Robert had travelled from Aberfeldy to Perth on the previous day, whence he booked a ticket to Edinburgh, returning north on Sunday morning, in consequence of having missed the last train from Auld Reekie. On arriving at Perth, it was Sir Robert's intention to proceed to Aberfeldy, and so he intended to proceed to the ticket collector in his pouch. A Highland ticket-collector, in the due performance of his duty, came to Sir Robert's carriage and demanded to see the traveller's ticket. Now, it so happened that when Sir Robert Menzies left Aberfeldy he availed himself of one of those cheap tickets which the company issue for the accommodation of local travellers between Saturday and Monday. But although this coupon enables the holder to return with it either on Saturday or on Monday, it is not available on Sunday. The collector declined either to take the ticket or suffer the baronet to proceed without another. Alternatively, he must either get another ticket or "come out." No man, more especially a Scotchman, cares to pay for the same thing twice over; and Sir Robert, we need scarcely remind our readers, is a patriotic son of his country. He argued with the collector upon the stupidity of the rule regulating the use of these so-called privilege tickets, proclaimed it to be unfair, a thing quite irregular, and founded upon injustice. But the collector was obdurate. He was a Shylock in his way, who would either have the fare or the body of Sir Robert. But the latter persisted in his refusal to pay an additional fare, or yet to leave the train. Another official then arrived upon the scene, and the altercation was renewed. The old line of argument was traversed, the rules of the Company were again paraded before Sir Robert's eyes, and were as speedily condemned to perdition. What was to be done? Time was "up," and passengers were eager to be off. Heads were thrust out of the windows of the train, and quite an excitement prevailed, which did not subside when it got whispered abroad that there was a "row on" between the baronet and "two porters." According to our information, the "two porters" grew angry, and it is said, issued an ultimatum to the latter that he must either surrender at discretion or elect to be "pulled out." But Sir Robert is no pigny, and his reputation for prowess is not a mean or indifferent one.

The impossibility of getting the baronet out suggested itself to the two men, who held a brief council of war, and it appears, resolved to call in an ally. This additional "power" sent in his aid, and then the three "powers"—in other words, the three porters—delivered a final ultimatum to the Highland chieftain, and receiving a flat denial to either "pay" or "come out," the men proceeded to action. What followed is not clear; the accounts are confusing. We are told that the three railway officials entered the carriage of Sir Robert, and then a furious struggle ensued, the lengthy limbs of the baronet enabling him to "look" himself into the arm-rests, &c., of the compartment. It is asserted that the end of the compartment was almost knocked out, and the passengers and bystanders suggested that since Sir Robert would not come out, and could not be ejected even by three porters, his carriage should be unhooked and left behind. Anyway, Sir Robert was just off, the whistle blew, and the train started; Sir Robert himself, quitting the station, returned to Aberfeldy by posting from Perth. We can fully sympathize with Sir Robert Menzies upon the absurdity of suspending these privilege tickets on Sunday; and we venture to hope that such an anomaly may be abolished. Moreover, we have yet to learn that railway porters are justified in committing a personal assault upon travellers who decline to leave their carriages when ordered—that is to say, travellers like Sir Robert Menzies, who are known to the officials, and can be easily got at should legal proceedings be resolved upon. Something more will, in all probability, be heard of the adventure.—*Forthside Advertiser.*

THE AUTOPSY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN LAHRBUSH.

People who attain extreme old age have usually a certain toughness of constitution which triumphs over injuries that weaker natures cannot survive. The autopsy of the late Captain Lahrbush, whose age has been stated at 111 years and 25 days, furnishes new and remarkable evidences on this point. For sixty-one years he had been an optimist; at the age of ninety his daily dose of gum or crude opium was estimated at ninety grains (Troy); but the physician who attended him shortly before his death reported the old man's daily allowance as only half of that quantity. Captain Lahrbush had a full allowance of the ill that flesh is heir to, but seems to have been strangely unconscious of them. He had no symptoms of renal disease, and yet his right kidney was gone entirely, its place being occupied (and considerably more than occupied) by a tumor the size of a child's head, with a smaller tumor of similar kind attached. This fact does not seem to have been suspected before the diagnosis made during his last illness. The left kidney was contracted. There was a cyst in his liver. The heart was fatty. The walls of the aorta were nearly penetrated by several ulcerations. His ribs were as soft as cartilage, so that they could be easily cut with scissors. But trifles like these did not at all affect his general health. He was at last brought down with congestion of the lungs, contracted by exposure in a storm. From that complaint he was slowly recovering, when an abscess formed in his thigh. Three operations were performed for the relief of the abscess, and thirty-two ounces of fluid were withdrawn; this proved too much of a drain upon his system, and he died of anæmia, i. e., general debility. As he was a soldier of the First Napoleon, he might have quoted that General's famous remark about the Peninsular war, "That ulcer in my extremities ate out my life."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

POPULAR PREJUDICE & HEALTHY COMPETITION.

There has been some rejoicing among property-owners lately (say the *San Francisco Bulletin*) that the bids for stone blocks for paving purposes have been reduced to more reasonable figures. There were signs of a healthy competition in this article. And since stone is the material with which it is hoped the most of our streets will be strewn, the property-owners on unoccupied streets and all taxpayers have a direct interest in preventing anything like a corner in granite or basalt blocks. It is well understood around the City Hall that a stone ring already exists. The ring has hitherto been prevented from accomplishing much by the fact that as fast as one quarry has been gobbled up by a combination of contractors, another has been opened. Then there is likewise the circumstance that vessels arriving from China, New Zealand and other places occasionally bring stone, virtually as ballast, although appearing on the manifests as regular consignments.

It looks as if the stone ring suggested the resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors on Monday. This resolution declares that the Board will not hereafter accept any street where China granite has been used for paving purposes. Now there has not, so far as we are aware, ever been any popular expression of opinion that the use of Chinese granite interferes with white labor in California. The Society of Caucasians have not found it out. But it is probable that the stone ring has discovered that the stone ballast arriving from China has acted in keeping up a healthy competition. So they have advanced to take advantage of the anti-Chinese sentiment to fleece property-owners and the City Treasury. No petition was ever presented to the Board on the subject. The action of Mr. Roberts in introducing the resolution was entirely gratuitous.

Chinese granite is admitted to be of excellent quality. Any person so desiring it can examine the specimen laid on Clay street, between Kearny and Montgomery. Why, then, try to prevent property-owners and the taxpayers from having the benefit of it? As well might the Board of Supervisors banish Chinese tea from the Alms-house; or Chinese rice from the City Hospital. To be consistent the Board of Supervisors ought to memorialize the Federal Government to prohibit all commercial intercourse with the Chinese Empire, and to withdraw the American Legation and all the Consulates. Bringing the question down to a business basis, it amounts to just this: Is this stone which vessels arriving from China bring as ballast to remain less on the wharves, to benefit a ring around the City Hall? Chinese granite will continue to arrive on vessels from China, whether it is put to a useful purpose or not. Mr. Roberts may hope to obtain some cheap popularity by the introduction of the resolution. But the general body of taxpayers will understand its real object and purport.

THE STAMPEDE.

In 1881, Kit Carson, the celebrated hunter, with a large party, was trapping on Bear River, the principal tributary of Great Salt Lake. They had spent the previous winter on Salmon River, where four of their number were slain by the Blackfoot Indians, the most implacable foes of the white men visiting the beaver runs of the country. The trappers found their supply of food abundant, and they ate, smoked and were merry. Every night their guards were stationed; but, having seen nothing of Indians thus far, they became rather careless, and almost forgot that such a thing as danger threatened. One night there were two men acting as sentinels, when one fell asleep, while the night was only slightly advanced. The other, about the turn of midnight, heard a slight disturbance among the horses, which aroused his suspicions at once. He was about to start directly to the spot, when he hesitated. It was extremely cold, and, as a justification of his reluctance to change his position, he muttered:—

"That's Jim, just as sharp a sentinel as ever lived; if he don't think it worth while to go, what's the use of my wading out there through the snow?"

Not knowing his companion was asleep, he remained where he was, all heedless of the disturbance which though slight, was unmistakable.

When morning came the remissness of the sentinels fully revealed itself. During the darkness of the preceding night fully fifty Crow Indians had stolen into the camp, and silently stamped (run off with) nearly a dozen of their best horses. As soon as the loss of the animals was discovered, Kit Carson went to the outskirts of the camp and made a careful examination of the signs, which were abundant in the snow. Having satisfied himself as to the number of the thieves and the general direction they had taken, he determined on an attempt to recapture the horses whose loss they could ill afford to stand. Accordingly, with twelve of his hunters mounted upon the fleetest of the remaining horses, they started at once in pursuit, riding at a gallop which could not fall rapidly to lessen the distance between the two parties. Although at first it was a very easy matter to follow the trail, yet it soon became extremely difficult, owing to the herds of buffaloes which had crossed and recrossed it during the night. This rendered the tracks very indistinct, and in some places entirely obliterated.

The party halted for consultation, as they saw no signs of the Indians; and it was plain that their own animals must have rested before proceeding further. The day exchange of views, it was decided best to go into camp for the night.

About a third of a mile to the left was a large wood, towards which the party immediately headed. One of the men rode considerably in advance of the others, and upon reaching the wood, instantly raised his hand as a signal that he had discovered something. The trappers instantly halted, while he rode forward to reconnoitre. He returned in a few minutes, and leading his horse by the bridle, rejoined his companions.

"They're in there," said he, his face lit up with pleasure.

"Whom do you mean?" inquired Kit.

"The Redskins we're after; and the horses are there, too."

This was pleasant information to the trappers, who had entirely lost the trail, and had no hope of coming up with their enemies before the morning.

The day was well gone, but it was not dark, and for fear of discovery it was deemed best to withdraw from the vicinity of the grove and wait until night before attacking them.

They accordingly retreated to a secluded part of the grove where, there was no danger of their being discovered, and, as their first duty, secured their own animals, so that there was no fear of their being stamped upon by the enemy. The latter would be glad enough to make the attempt if there was any possibility of success, and if they could succeed in depriving the trappers of their animals, they would be almost entirely at the mercy of their foes.

Having done all that was possible to guard against this contingency, they next turned their attention toward their arms. These were put in the best condition possible, and as soon as it was dark they started for the grove, eager for the fight with the daring thieves.

It was deemed prudent to make a partial circuit of the grove, and then approach the Crows from the direction of their own trail, as it was thought they would be less apprehensive of an attack from that point. Their movements were made with all the stealth and caution characteristic of veteran Indian hunters, and it was several hours before they reached a point from which they could gain a view of their enemies. When they did so they found, as Carson had predicted, that there were about fifty of them. Creeping quite a distance further, on their hands and knees, they discovered that the Indians had erected two rough forts, and that they had divided into two parties. Just inside one of these forts were tied the stolen horses of the trappers.

The Crows were in jubilant spirits over the result of their thieving excursion, and were holding a dance by way of celebrating it. This proved that the Indians had no suspicion of danger, and that there was a free opportunity for Carson and his men to display their courage and strategy.

As the Indians numbered four times as many as their pursuers, and as it was well known that the Crows would fight fiercely for the stolen property, the hunters concluded to wait until they were all asleep before making their attack. This proved a severe ordeal, as the Redskins were exceedingly hilarious, dancing and yelling in the most extravagant and grotesque manner, and were in no particular hurry to bring their celebration to a close.

Besides that, the weather had grown much colder since noon, and it was still becoming more severe. The trappers, being compelled to maintain a crouching position in the snow suffered greatly from the exposure, several times being compelled to withdraw and restore their benumbed circulation by rough exercise and swinging of their limbs. But all things must have an end; and finally the Crows grew weary of their festivities, and, lying down, speedily sank into a profound slumber. Kit Carson and five of his companions began crawling toward the stolen horses, which they reached without exciting alarm. These were easily freed by cutting loose halters. They then threw snowballs at them, and in this way gradually drove them out of the grove without alarming the Indians.

The remaining trappers, who acted somewhat as a reserve party, speedily joined Kit and his companions, and thus reinforced, the entire company withdrew from the wood until they reached a safe place, when they halted for consultation.

A difference of opinion soon manifested itself. Most of the men were in favor of returning, as they had recovered their property. But a few, including Kit Carson, were anxious to give the Crows a thorough chastisement for the outrage they had committed. After considerable discussion Kit and his friends prevailed, and it was decided to make the attack.

Carson's first action was to send three of his men, with the recovered horses back to the camp. Then, with his comrades, he advanced directly upon the Indian camp. They moved silently and rapidly, and were within a few paces, when an Indian dog gave the alarm. The moment the dog gave his bark the Crows sprang up and became fair targets for the unerring rifles of the trappers. So rapid and murderous were the volleys poured in among the Redskins by the whites, that they were compelled to retreat to the nearest fort, from which they began a rapid return fire.

This was what Carson and his men had been expecting, and every one had taken shelter behind the trees, while they proceeded to reload their guns. In this manner a dropping fire was kept up until daylight, when the Crows discovered the weakness of their enemies and determined on a charge, fully satisfied that they could vanquish them. The trappers were prepared for this, and keeping well out of view they waited until the Indians were fully exposed. They poured another volley into them, which laid two of the assailants dead in the

snow. This so discomfited them that they returned again to the fort.

Here they remained but a short time, when they determined upon another sortie. This charge was made with such determination that it could not be withstood, and the trappers were compelled to fall back, retreating inch by inch, and lowering and firing as rapidly as possible.

About this time three hunters who had taken upon the ground having become satisfied, from the severity of firing, that the contest was becoming critical, and their services were undoubtedly needed. Thus reinforced, the trappers made a stand, fighting with such fierce bravery that the Crows once more fell back to their fort, from which they did not venture again.

Both parties had enough of fighting, and it was not renewed. The trappers had several wounded but none killed, while fully a fourth of the savages had fallen before the deadly aim of the hunters' rifles. Having accomplished all that they desired, Carson and his companions drew off, and soon after, rejoined their companions on Arkansas River.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

We were never stronger than at present in unarmoured corvettes and sloops, and the vessels we have are of the very best description. Indeed, with the exception of France, the Navies of the other European Powers compare very badly indeed in that respect with our own. But when we consider the extent to which such vessels are required, in consequence of our widespread and extensive colonial possessions and mercantile interests, it will be seen that a very small unarmoured naval force is left for European service. Nor is that fact to be counted as a weakness, for small unarmoured ships would be of very little service to us in a European war, except for carrying despatches—and when the *Irish* and *Mercury* are completed, which will be very shortly, we shall be unapproached in swift vessels of that kind.

In regard to troopships, we have only to name the Indian relief-ships, *Junma*, *Serapis*, *Crocodile*, *Rupratus*, and *Malabar*, and then to add the *Himalayas*, *Tamar*, *Orontes*, *Java*, and *Assistance*, in order to satisfy the most timid of the children of the Royal Navy that the conveyance of troops to any part of the world, besides Her Majesty's ships, the Admiralty are in possession of full particulars regarding the ocean steamships belonging to the principal lines in the Mercantile Marine; and not only so, but negotiations have already been concluded with these companies whereby their vessels will be available for the public service if occasion should ever require them. At the present time, when trade is so dull, and many of these ships are laid up from want of employment, there will be no difficulty in despatching fully as many as can possibly be required, and that, too, at a very short notice. We are glad to find that their Lordships have not neglected the consideration of troop and boats and rafts. Already thirty of these useful necessary appliances for landing a military force are in hand, and contracts have been given to four different builders of proven competency for the work. Tenders have been invited for building as many more, and in a very short time these also will be in hand. Hence in a few weeks we shall be supplied with every requisite for despatching and landing troops, so that if the War Office is as prepared as the Admiralty, there will be no delay should the worst come.

It is generally expected, and with reason, that if Great Britain becomes involved in the Eastern struggle, the principal share of the operations will fall upon the Navy. The Turks have not yet put their naval force to any considerable test probably because the Russian Black Sea fleet refuses to meet them. But if we are called upon to protect the route to India we shall find plenty of work for our ships to do; and if Russia attempts to extend her boundaries nearer India she will find that not only are her newly-acquired possessions difficult to retain, but also that her northern shores are difficult to defend. Without a navy worthy of the name, she will find it easier to lose Constantinople, and difficult to maintain a footing anywhere that British ironclads can enter. She may blow up a weakly monitor on the Danube, but she will find H. M. ships to be tougher morsels than she has been accustomed to. We have confined ourselves to the naval aspect of the question; the military position has not changed since Inkerman, Balaklava, and the Alma. But whereas in 1854 granite walls proved formidable obstacles to wooden ships armed with 68-pounders, our Navy of to-day, with 18 and 25-ton guns behind stout armour-plates would make short work of what was before a long job. Again, we say that peace is our desire, but not peace at any price. There is a limit beyond which it becomes every Englishman to say "Stop," and not only to say it but enforce it. When that limit is passed, and we fear that what will happen—the country will, we believe, find that the Navy is prepared to do its duty in every sphere of its operations.—*Broad Arrow.*

A YOUNG man asked an old gentleman for his daughter in marriage. The answer was, "Go into the orchard and bring a number of apples. Give me one-half of the whole number, and my wife one-half of the balance and half an apple over, and to my daughter one-half of the remainder and half an apple over, and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple; and then, if she is willing, you can have her." He solved the question, and how many did he bring?

A TELEGRAPH TO SOUTH AFRICA.—On Saturday Lord Carnarvon received a despatch representing the Eastern Telegraph Company, and consisting of Sir Daniel Gooch, Mr. Massey, M.P., Mr. Pender, M.P., Sir James Anderson, and Lord William Hay. The despatch urged the great importance of at once completing the telegraphic communication with South Africa, and explained to his Lordship a suggestion by means of which they were of opinion that the financial obstacles to the undertaking might be surmounted. They expressed the opinion that whatever might be the merits of a line of cable on the western side of Africa, the expense of constructing it was such as it would be impossible to meet; while they read a proposal on the part of their company for the remission of a large part of their receipts on messages from South Africa and the Mauritius, passing over the lines of the Eastern Telegraph Company, which would amount to a considerable annual subsidy. Lord Carnarvon replied that the whole question was one of great interest, and would receive the further consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies. Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Via San Francisco, or via S. Domingo, or via Rio de Janeiro, or via Bahia:
Letters, 22 26
Registration, 12 12
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama:—
Letters, 18 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—
Letters, 12 16 20
Registration, 8 12 16
Newspapers, 2 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4 8 10

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti:—
Letters, 14 24 28
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30 44 50
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

W. Indies, (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Gray Town, La Guayra, Montevideo, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—
Letters, 26 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Mozambique (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24, by Private Ship 12, Registration 12; Newspapers 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2
Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing; upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of maps or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet,

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon, or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or hennage, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adams of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in no secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 20.
Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 18.
Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24. 1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 19.
Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.
Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.
For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered from there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony."

The above does not apply to any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence forwarded between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packet.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia. The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon. The English Mail. The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon. A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail. The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in this mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public; but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either waters or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and, thus, the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail, which they are posted are detained for the next despatch, even if the letter be not sealed any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PARCELS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Parcel. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £5.....36 "
" £10.....72 "
" £20.....144 "
Local Money Orders.
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

August 3, 1877.

Letts. Page.	Letts. Page.
Ackermann, R. 1	Mamintonia, Mr. 1
Armand Single- 1	Marks, Mrs. Alex. 2
ton & Co. 1	Middleton, J. T. 1
Ayrton, W. T. 1	Morrison & Co., 1
	Messrs. 1
Batholot, 1	Munro, Hugh 1
David H. 1	Munro, Francis 1
Bennett, G. H. 1	O'Grady, Mrs. M. 1
Bennett, Mr. 1	Oiga, Miss 1
Besset, Chas. H. 2	O'Meara, W. H. 1
Brown, Sir J. 1	O'Neill, Monar. 1
Campbell 1	Oxley, H. 1
Burdis, Geo. S. 1	
Burr, Capt. 1	
Thos. F. 1	Paton, Capt. G. 1
	Pellegrini, A. 1
Check, Dr. M. A. 1	Phillips, Henry 1
Chunhufo, Sing 1	Richards, Wm. H. 1
Chung Hian 1	Robinson, George 1
Chun Tai, C. 1	Simpson, H. R. 1
Coulson, A. C. M. 1	Sirao, Monar. 1
Cristoforo, G. M. 1	Smith, Andrew 1
	Smith, Mrs. 1
	Harriet 1
Davidson, John E. 1	Snowden, Wm. H. 1
Diaz, Ignacio 1	Spitzer, Joseph 1
Duncan, C. 1	Tellers, Wm. 1
Edgar, E. L. 1	Thompson, J. F. 1
	Tucker, Capt. 1
Fong Wan Kye 1	B. W. 1
Friend, Mrs. 1	
Gaby, John 1	
O'Doyl 1	Veasy, Miss 1
Gair, M. G. 1	M. E. A. 1
George, Nichols 1	
Gorango, Thomas 1	Walker, E. R. 1
Green, W. 1	Warden, R. 1
	Webber, C. 1
Horra, Quatin 1	Willard, Pm. 1
High Cheang 1	Wilson, Tom. 1
Leong 1	Wilson, Mr. 1
Hitchcock, F. A. 5	(Driver) 1
Hoefflich, Ernest 1	Wingfield, H. 1
Holland, C. S. 1	Wine, Mrs. 1
Hove, W. A. 1	Wolkolski, W. 1
Bengal C. S. 1	Wolton, Joseph 1
Jackson, Mr. 1	
Jenkins, J. 1	Young Lung 1
Jurzinas, John 1	
Lawrence, L. 1	
Laye, John 1	
Lewis, Genl. S. 2	
Lyall, Wm. 1	
Lull, Capt. Wm. 1	
Macpherson, 1	

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.						
Adria	Brit. str.	781	July 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Singapore & Bombay	To-morrow
Albay	Span. str.	489	Aug. 4	W. H. Ray		
Argyll	Brit. str.	1271	Aug. 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
City of Peking	Amer. str.	5073	July 19	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yamaguchi & F. O. S. N. Co.	To-day
Danube	Brit. str.	740	Aug. 3	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	10th daylight
Emmy	Span. str.	222	June 3	Remedios & Co.	Manila	MoD. Slip
Emeralda	Brit. str.	395	Aug. 3	A. McG. Heaton		To-day
Flintshire	Brit. str.	1243	July 29	A. McG. Heaton	Shanghai	To-day
Fuyow	Brit. str.	920	Aug. 3	O. M. S. N. Co.	Swatow, Tamsui, &c.	at daylight
Golden Horn	Brit. str.	1023	July 28	A. Yon		
Hallong	Brit. str.	277	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.		
Holyrood	Brit. str.	333	Aug. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Nelson	Brit. str.	894	July 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	To-day
Ocean	Brit. str.	971	Aug. 1	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-day
Paima	Foh. str.	2180	Aug. 1	Messageries Maritimes		
Pernambuco	Brit. str.	643	July 28	Siemens & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Volga	Foh. str.	1003	Aug. 4	Hok Moh Leong		
W. Ores de Vries	Brit. str.	334	June 3	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	
Yesso	Brit. str.	559	Aug. 3			
Sailing Vessels.						
A. S. Davis	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Alphington	Brit. bge.	826	July 8	W. H. Ray	Halphong	
Annie Lowry	Brit. bge.	752	July 5	Borneo Co., Limited	Bangkok	
Antwerp	Brit. bge.	1031	July 13	Malchers & Co.		
Augusta	Foh. bge.	860	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.		
Bendultha	Brit. bge.	970	July 2	Meyer & Co.		
Benefactor	Amer. bge.	598	July 28	Russell & Co.		
Bertha	Brit. bge.	442	July 28	W. H. Ray		
Bon Accord	Brit. bge.	398	July 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Brisbane	Brit. bge.	384	July 28	Russell & Co.	Halphong	
C. W. Cochran	Amer. bge.	1105	July 12	P. O. S. N. Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	Sands Slip
Calder	Brit. bge.	482	July 22	Rozario & Co.		
Canton	Siam. sh.	779	June 22	Chinese		
Chang Soon	Ger. bge.	373	July 30	Siemens & Co.		
Chang Soon	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chili	Brit. bge.	445	July 30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Newchwang	
Chocals	Brit. bge.	284	July 18	Rozario & Co.		
Christiana A. P.	Nic. 3 m. ac.	300	July 22	Remedios & Co.		
Commissary	Brit. sh.	898	July 13	Malchers & Co.		
Doris Broderick	Dan. sh.	647	July 21	Malchers & Co.		
Edinburgh Castle	Brit. bge.	627	July 31	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Emily Chaplin	Brit. bge.	733	July 31	Malchers & Co.		
Escort	Amer. bge.	626	July 17	T. G. Linstead		
F. H. Drews	Ger. bge.	494	July 25	Carlowitz & Co.		
F. Starace	Ital. bge.	915	May 29	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Formosa	Brit. bge.	1082	July 1	Meyer & Co.		
Fred. P. Litchfield	Ger. bge.	584	July 18	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Friedrich	Dut. sh.	1296	July 30	Order		
Galatea	Foh. bge.	639	July 31	Landstein & Co.		
Genevieve	Ger. bge.	769	July 25	Malchers & Co.		
George	Brit. bge.	658	July 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Geo. Croshaw	Brit. bge.	456	July 17	H. Kier & Co.		
Glamorganshire	Brit. bge.	530	July 4	Chinese	Newchwang	Cleared
Goshaw	Amer. sh.	1200	July 5	Meyer & Co.		
Gold Hunter	Brit. bge.	686	July 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Graham	Brit. sh.	1299	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Hannah Law	Brit. sh.	1506	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hawking	Brit. sh.	820	July 8	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Ides of the South	Brit. sh.	810	July 8	Russell & Co.	Java	
Jacobs	Amer. bge.	710	July 7	Order	Nagasaki	
Jas. S. Stone	Russ. sh.	1385	July 2	Edvard Schellhaus & Co.	New York	
Jalo	Ger. sh.	753	July 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Johanna	Brit. sh.	785	July 11	Meyer & Co.		
Jubilee	Brit. bge.	789	July 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Kaisow	Russ. bge.	680	July 24	Siemens & Co.		
Kaleja	Siam. bge.	488	July 30	Meyer & Co.		
Krug Thep	Amer. sh.	1208	June 18	Insurance Co.		
Leading Wind	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Lettner	Brit. bge.	847	July 31	Horneo Company, Limited		
Lord Macaulay	Brit. bge.	609	July 31	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Loweswater	Brit. bge.	298	July 12	Holliday, Wise & Co.		
Maid Marian	Brit. bge.	874	July 12	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Batavia	
Maipu	Foh. bge.	379	July 27	Carlwitz & Co.		
Maria	Amer. sh.	1138	June 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Matchless	Brit. bge.	472	Aug. 1	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
May Queen	Brit. bge.	629	July 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Halphong	
Merve	Am. 3 m. ac.	484	July 19	Edvard Schellhaus & Co.	Halphong	
Mignon	Brit. bge.	695	July 30	Captain		
Nimrod	Siam. sh.	711	July 16	Chinese		
Norseman	Brit. bge.	327	July 21	Norton & Co.		
Northern Star	Foh. bge.	486	July 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Notes D. de la Garde	Brit. bge.	464	July 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Tientsin	
Parasce	Ger. bge.	250	July 27	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Portland	
Pashaw	Brit. bge.	728	July 24	Meyer & Co.	London	
Pennhaw	Amer. sh.	658	July 30	Russell & Co.		
Pilgrim	Amer. sh.	885	June 16	Meyer & Co.		
Polynesia	Brit. bge.	388	July 30	Meyer & Co.		
Prosto	Brit. bge.	558	July 29	Meyer & Co.		
Pym	Amer. bge.	826	July 27	Russell & Co.		
Quickstep	Siam. bge.	429	June 23	Tak Mee Hop		
Rapid	Brit. bge.	568	June 9	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Robt. Henderson	Brit. bge.	408	Feb. 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Rosina	Am. 3 m. ac.	395	July 17	Russell & Co.		
Samos	Brit. sh.	874	July 17	Russell & Co.		
Sandis	Brit. bge.	462	July 30	Edvard Schellhaus & Co.		
Sourabaya Packet	Brit. bge.	325	July 26	Siemens & Co.		
Spinaway	Amer. sh.	1043	July 17	P. O. S. N. Co.		
Springfield	Brit. sh.	862	July 7	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Star of the North	Siam. bge.	839	July 16	Chinese	Bangkok	Cleared
Starlight	Brit. sh.	1068	July 11	Messageries Maritimes		
Talcing	Brit. sh.	615	July 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Thoon Kramom	Siam. bge.	474	July 12	Siemens & Co.		
Trillight	Brit. sh.	690	July 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Victoria	Brit. bge.	679	July 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Walla Castle	Brit. bge.	625	July 30	Chinese		
William Cobb	Am. 3 m. ac.	424	July 30	Olyphant & Co.	New York	
Young Siam	Siam. sh.	701	July 16	Kin-tye-long		
Zamora	Brit. sh.	1130	July 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, August 4, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, . lb.	450	400
" Am. Sugar cured, . "	300	260
" Foochow, . "	160	140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, . cwt.	160	160
Beef Corned, . "	160	140
" Roast, . "	160	150
" Soup, . "	100	90
" Steak, . "	160	150
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	60	80
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250
" " corned, . "	320	300
" Head, . "	600	600
" Heart, . "	150	140
" Hump, Salt, . "	110	100
" Feet, . "	50	40
" Kidneys, . "	60	50
" Tail, . "	100	90
" Liver, . catty	80	60
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400
Hams, American, . lb.	300	280
" Chinese, . "	180	170
" English, . "	380	340
Mutton Chop, . "	270	280
" Leg, . "	270	260
" Shoulder, . "	180	140
" Liver, . "	200	180

Chinese Names.

來路烟猪肉	450	400
花旗烟猪肉	300	260
福州烟猪肉	160	140
尾龍扒	160	160
鹹牛肉	160	140
燒牛肉	160	150
湯肉	100	90
牛肉	160	150
牛腦	60	80
牛脚	275	250
鹹牛脚	320	300
牛頭	600	600
牛心	150	140
牛肩	110	100
牛脚	50	40
牛腰	60	50
牛尾	100	90
牛肝	80	60
牛肚	160	150
牛仔頭	500	400
花旗火腿	300	280
金華火腿	180	170
來路火腿	380	340
羊腩	270	280
羊腩	270	260
羊腩	180	140
羊腩	200	180

Pigs' Chittings, . catty	60	50
" Feet, . "	100	90
" Fry, . "	110	100
" Head, . "	90	80
" Heart, . each	80	40
" Kidneys, . "	80	70
" Liver, . lb.	100	80
Pork, Chop, . catty	150	140
" Corned, . "	180	180
" Leg, . "	180	140
" Fat or Lard, . "	110	100
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	450	340
" Heart, . each	50	40
" Kidneys, . "	80	70
Sucking Pigs, . "	1750	1000
Sweet Bread, . catty	140	120
Yeast, . catty	140	120

Poultry.

Capon, . catty	250	240
Duck, . catty	120	110
Egg, Hen, . doz.	100	—
" Duck, . "	100	—
" Salt, . "	120	—
Fowls, . catty	150	160
Geese, . "	120	110
Partridges, . each	350	320
Pheasants, Canton, . pair	\$1.70	—
Pigeons, . each	150	140
Quail, . "	140	—
Rabbits, . "	700	600
Turkeys, Cook, . catty	655	600
" Raw, . "	450	400

Seafood.

蝦	250	240
蟹	120	110
魚	100	—
魚	100	—
魚	120	—
魚	150	160
魚	120	110
魚	350	320
魚	\$1.70	—
魚	150	140
魚	140	—
魚	700	600
魚	655	600
魚	450	400

Fish.

Bombay Duck, new per hundred	300	200
Bream, . catty	60	50
Catfish, . "	100	—
Codfish, Salt, . lb.	160	150
Crabs, . catty	400	100
Cuttle Fish, . "	110	90
Dace, . "	120	110
Dog Fish, . "	90	80
Kala, Congor, . "	120	100
" White, . "	140	—
" Yellow, . "	180	—
File Fish, . "	90	80
Fresh Fish, Large, . "	110	100
" Small, . "	70	60
Frogs, . "	190	160
Garoupa, . "	200	180
" Large, . "	260	—
Herrings, . "	80	50
" smoked, . box	\$1.00	—
King Crab, . each	200	150
Labrus, . catty	90	80
Live Fish, . "	130	120
Lobsters, . "	160	140
Mackerel, . "	110	70
Mango Fish, . "	140	120
Mullet, . "	120	90
Parrot Fish, . "	140	130
Perch, . "	120	100
Pike, . "	110	—
Pomfret, . "	180	160
" Black, . "	140	130
Prawns, . "	400	260
Ray, . "	70	60
Rock Fish, . "	100	90
Roach, . "	90	—
Salmon, Canton, . "	140	110
Salt Fish, . "	180	100
Shark, young, . "	80	70
Shrimps, . "	80	70
Skate, . "	60	70
Snappers, . "	120	110
Sole Fish, . "	160	150
Soles, Fresh, . "	180	160
Sturgeon, . "	120	100
Tambourine Fish, . "	80	70
Tench, . "	180	110
Turtles, Small, . "	400	350
White Bait, . "	90	80

Vegetables.

Asparagus, . . . tin	450	400	龍紫菜
Bamboo Shoots, . . catty	60	50	竹筍
Beans, sprout, . . "	30	20	芽菜
" Broad, . . . "	80	70	菜豆
" French from Macao, . "	120	110	邊豆
" Long, . . . "	50	40	豆角
Beet Root, Shanghai, . each	30	—	紅菜
Brassica, . . . "	30	—	芥蘭
Cabbage, Common, . . "	30	—	椰菜
" Shanghai, . . each	200	100	羅蔔
" Turnip, Bohl each	30	—	紅椰
" red for pickling, . "	50	40	紅菜
Carrots, Salt . . . catty	50	—	咸紅
Carrots, Fresh, English catty	50	30	紅蘿蔔
Celery, Chinese, . . catty	60	30	日本
Celery, English, . . "	100	—	來路
Cucumbers, . . . "	30	—	黃瓜
Onions, Dried, . . . "	100	—	辣樹
" Mixed, . . . "	30	—	辣樹
" Red, . . . "	50	—	紅辣
Indian Corn, . . . each	20	—	粟
Curry Stuff, English, . catty	40	30	厘瓜
Egg Plant, . . . "	30	20	倭瓜
Garlic, (bulb) dried, . "	40	30	蒜頭
Ginger, . . . "	30	20	薑
" Greens, White . . "	60	—	薑
" Winter course . . "	250	20	老薑
Mint, bunch	15	10	薄荷
Mushroom, dried, . catty	750	650	香信
Okras, "	40	30	茄
Onions, Bombay . . . "	50	40	毛洋
" Green "	30	20	生葱
Parley, Chinese, . . "	50	60	芫荽
" English, . bunch	10	5	洋芹
Potatoes, Macao, . catty	35	30	日本
" Japanese, . . "	30	25	薯
" Sweet, . . . "	12	10	日薯
Pumpkins, "	20	15	金瓜
Radishes, Funt, . . doz.	60	—	蘿蔔
Scallions, catty	25	20	蔥
Ehalota, "	35	30	乾蔥
Sesamum, "	120	100	芝麻
Spinach, "	20	15	菠菜
Squash, bottle "	50	20	葫瓜
" Bitter catty	25	30	苦瓜
Taro (U Tau) "	30	—	芋頭
Tomatoes, "	110	100	番茄
Turnips, Salt, "	20	15	鹹地
" Chinese "	15	10	節瓜
Vegetable Marrow, . . "	20	20	蓮瓜
Water Lily Roots, . catty	50	30	蓮藕
Water Cress, . . bunch	20	10	水菜
Yams, catty	20	15	大薯